UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/002,723	11/16/2001	Vibhor Julka	4740-029	2830

24112   7590   06/15/2005

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EXAMINER
PEREZ, JULIO R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2681	

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/002,723	JULKA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Julio R. Perez	2681	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 January 2005</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
    closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-65</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-65</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
            application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)   5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.   6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-65 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1- 23, 41-58, 60-65, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Manning et al (Manning), Pat. No. 6580699 in view of Chang, Pub.

No. 20020077105.

Regarding claim 1, Manning discloses a wireless communication network

comprising: a plurality of access network controllers connected for communicating with

an access terminal engaged in a communication session (col. 2, lines 1-7, the system

comprises several BSCs, corresponding to access controllers, interconnected for

establishing radio connections with BTSs and in turn with mobile nodes); a session

controller having memory for storing session information used by one or more of the

access network controllers to communicatively couple the access terminal during

communication sessions (col. 2, lines 1-7, the system includes MSCs; further, the MSC

and VLR store packet data information that includes PP session status information and

configuration about the BSCs); and wherein, in response to transfer of the access

terminal from a first one of the access network controllers to a second one of the access

network controllers, the session controller sends the session information stored in the

session controller to the second access network controller (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4,

lines 31-67, 1-37, the MS moves from its old BSC location to a new location of a new

BSC wherein the communication information within the old MSC/VLR is passed to the

new BSC by the MSC/VLR).

Manning, however, fails to specifically disclose wherein the system comprises a

packet control function.

In a similar field of endeavor, Chang discloses a mobile communication system

that comprises a PCF (page 6, pars. 0080-0082).

Therefore, at the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to modify Manning with the teaching of Chang for the purpose of

allowing a packet data service network to perform an interface function with the mobile

switching center through the PCF and further for user traffic transmission purposes, the

interface between the base station controller, (ANC), and the mobile switching center,

(session controller), the interface between the base station controller and the PCF, and

the interface between the PCF and the PSDN be maintained.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses the

wireless communication network, wherein the transfer is a dormant handoff (Manning,

col. 6, lines 9-22).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, wherein the second access network controller queries the session controller for session information associated with the access terminal responsive to the transfer of the access terminal from the first access network controller to the second access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, wherein the session controller provides the session information associated with the access terminal to the second access network controller responsive to receiving a query from the second access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the first access network controller removes session information for the access terminal stored in the first access network controller in response to the transfer of the access terminal from the first access network controller to the second access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 42-54).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, wherein the first access network controller removes session information for the access terminal in response to a cancellation request message from the session controller (Manning, col. 4, lines 30-44).

Regarding claim 7, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller further stores in memory routing information indicating which of the plurality of access network

controllers is currently identified with the access terminal by the session controller (col. 3-4, lines 50-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 8, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller updates the routing information in response to the transfer of the access terminal from the first access network controller to the second access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 9, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the routing information comprises a routing tag for each one of the plurality of access network controllers, wherein the session controller sets said routing tag to indicate that a corresponding access network controller is currently identified with the access terminal and clears said routing tag to indicate that a corresponding access network controller is not currently identified with the access terminal (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claims 10, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller updates the routing information by setting the routing tag corresponding to the second access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller updates the routing information by clearing the routing tag corresponding to the first access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 12, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller sends a cancellation request message to the first access network controller responsive to the transfer of the access terminal from the first access network controller to the second access network controller, and wherein the first access network controller removes session information associated with the access terminal stored in the first access network controller in response to the cancellation request message from the session controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller updates the routing information responsive to a session cancellation message from an access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller sends a session update message to one or more of the access network controllers if the session controller detects that the access terminal is not currently identified with any one of the plurality of access network controllers (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the access network controllers page the access terminal in response to receipt of the session update message by the access network controllers (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the access network controllers send a session cancellation message to the session controller if the access terminal does not respond to the page within a predetermined time, and wherein the session controller updates the routing information responsive to the session cancellation message (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the packet control function maintains routing information in memory indicating which access network controller is currently identified with the access terminal by the packet control function (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the packet control function updates the routing information when the packet control function receives a connection request associated with the access terminal from one of said plurality of access network controllers (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the packet control function sends a service request to the access network controller currently identified with the access terminal by the packet control function in response to receiving data to be delivered to the access terminal (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the access network controller receiving the service request from the packet control function initiates redirection of the service request received from the packet control function if the access network controller does not have session information associated with the access terminal (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 21, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein redirecting the service request comprises: sending a notification from the access network controller receiving the service request to the session controller; and sending a connection setup request from the session controller to the access network controller currently identified with the access terminal by the session controller (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 22, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the access network controllers are operative to send a connection request to the packet control function to establish a connection with said packet control function responsive to receiving a connection setup request from the session controller (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 23, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, the wireless communication network, wherein the network comprises a 1xEVDO wireless communication network (Manning, col. 3, lines 37-40, the system is based on CDMA2000, which in turn was developed, and is a 3G standard to include 1X components, CDMA2000 1X EV-DO).

Regarding claim 41, Manning discloses, a method of mobility management in a wireless communication having a plurality of access network controllers communicatively connected to the plurality of access network, the method comprising: storing session information associated with an access terminal in a session controller that is communicatively connected to the plurality of access network controllers (col. 2, lines 1-7, the system comprises several BSCs, corresponding to access controllers, interconnected for establishing radio connections with BTSs and in turn with mobile nodes); and receiving a session information request by the session controller from one of the access network controllers (col. 2, lines 1-7, the system includes MSCs; further, the MSC and VLR store packet data information that includes PP session status information and configuration about the BSCs); and sending the session information stored in the session controller to the requesting access network controller (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37, the MS moves from its old BSC location to a new location of a new BSC wherein the communication information within the old MSC/VLR is passed to the new BSC by the MSC/VLR).

Manning, however, fails to specifically disclose wherein the system comprises a packet control function.

In a similar field of endeavor, Chang discloses a mobile communication system that comprises a PCF (page 6, pars. 0080-0082).

Therefore, at the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Manning with the teaching of Chang for the purpose of allowing a packet data service network to perform an interface function with the mobile

switching center through the PCF and further for user traffic transmission purposes, the

interface between the base station controller, (ANC), and the mobile switching center,

(session controller), the interface between the base station controller and the PCF, and

the interface between the PCF and the PSDN be maintained.

Regarding claim 42, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further

comprising generating the session information request at a second access network

controller responsive to the transfer of the access terminal from a first access network

controller to the second access network controller, and sending the session information

request from the second access network controller to the session controller (Manning,

col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 43, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further

comprising sending a cancellation request from the session controller to the first access

network controller to initiate removal of the session information stored in the first access

network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 44, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further

comprising removing session information associated with the access terminal stored in

the first access network controller in response to the cancellation request message

(Manning, col. 2, lines 42-54).

Regarding claim 45, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further

comprising storing routing information in the session controller indicating which of the

plurality of access network controllers is currently identified with the access terminal by

the session controller (col. 3-4, lines 50-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 46, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further comprising updating the routing information in response to a transfer of the access terminal from a first access network controller to a second access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 47, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, wherein the routing information comprises a routing tag for each one of the plurality of access network controllers, wherein the session controller sets the routing tag to indicate that a corresponding access network controller is currently identified with the access terminal and clears the routing tag to indicate that the corresponding access network controller is not identified with the access terminal (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 48, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, wherein updating the routing information comprises setting the routing tag for a first access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 49, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, wherein updating the routing information further comprises clearing the routing tag for a second access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 50, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further comprising sending a session cancellation message from an access network controller currently identified with the access terminal to the session controller, and updating the routing information stored in the session controller in response to the session cancellation message (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 51, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further comprising sending a session update message from the session controller to one or more of the access network controllers when the session controller detects that the access terminal is not currently identified with any one of the plurality of access network controllers (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 52, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further comprising paging the access terminal by the one or more access network controllers in response to the session update message (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 53, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further comprising sending a session cancellation message from an access network controller to the session controller if the access network controller does not receive a response from the access terminal to a paging message sent by the access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 54, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further comprising redirecting a service request received by a first access network controller from a packet control function to a second access network controller (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 55, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, wherein redirecting a service request comprises: sending a service request notification from the first access network controller to the session controller; and sending a connection setup request from the session controller to the second access network controller currently,

which is currently identified with the access terminal by the session controller ((Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 56, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further comprising maintaining routing information at the packet control function indicating which of the access network controllers is currently identified with the access terminal by the packet control function (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 57, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further comprising updating the routing information when the packet control function receives a connection identified with the access terminal from an access network controller (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 58, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, wherein the network comprises a 1xEVDO network (Manning, col. 3, lines 37-40, the system is based on CDMA2000, which in turn was developed, and is a 3G standard to include 1X components, CDMA2000 1X EV-DO).

Regarding claim 60, Manning discloses, a method of re-establishing a data connection between a packet control function and a dormant access terminal that has moved from a first access network controller to a second access network controller, said method comprising: sending a service request notification from the first access network controller to a session controller (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37, the MS moves from its old BSC location to a new location of a new BSC wherein the communication information within the old MSC/VLR is passed to the new BSC by the MSC/VLR); sending a connection setup request from said session controller to said

second access network controller indicated by routing information stored in said session

controller as being currently identified with said access terminal (col. 2, lines 1-45; col.

3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37, the MS moves from its old BSC location to a new location of a

new BSC wherein the communication information within the old MSC/VLR is passed to

the new BSC by the MSC/VLR); and sending a connection request from said second

access network controller to said packet control function (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4,

lines 31-67, 1-37, the MS moves from its old BSC location to a new location of a new

BSC wherein the communication information within the old MSC/VLR is passed to the

new BSC by the MSC/VLR).

Manning, however, fails to specifically disclose wherein the system comprises a

packet control function.

In a similar field of endeavor, Chang discloses a mobile communication system

that comprises a PCF (page 6, pars. 0080-0082).

Therefore, at the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to modify Manning with the teaching of Chang for the purpose of

allowing a packet data service network to perform an interface function with the mobile

switching center through the PCF and further for user traffic transmission purposes, the

interface between the base station controller, (ANC), and the mobile switching center,

(session controller), the interface between the base station controller and the PCF, and

the interface between the PCF and the PSDN be maintained.

Regarding claim 61, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, wherein

said packet control function updates its routing information to indicate that said second

access network controller is currently identified with the access terminal by the packet

control function in response to receiving the connection request from the second access

network controller function (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

Regarding claim 62, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further

comprising storing session information associated with the dormant access terminal in

the session controller (Manning, col. 6, lines 9-22).

Regarding claim 63, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further

comprising sending the session information stored in the session controller to the

second access network controller responsive to the movement of the access terminal

from the first access network controller to the second access network controller

(Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 64, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, wherein

the second access network controller sends a session information request to the

session controller in response to the movement of the access terminal from the first

access network controller to the second access network controller, and wherein sending

the session information stored in the session controller to the second access network

controller includes sending the session information stored in the session controller to

the second access network controller responsive to receiving the session information

request by the session controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-

37).

Regarding claim 65, the combination of Manning and Chang discloses, further

comprising using the session information at the second access network controller to

reestablish a data connection between the access terminal and the packet control
function (Chang, page 6, pars. 0080-0087).

4.   Claims 24, 40, 59, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable
over Manning et al (Manning), Pat. No. 6580699 in view of Chang, Pub. No.
20020077105, further in view of Abrol et al (Abrol), Pub. No. 20020068570.

        Regarding claims 24, 40, 59, the combination of Manning and Chang does not
explicitly disclose the wireless communication network the session controller assigns a
Universal Access Terminal Identifier to said access terminal.

        However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of Packet data
networks with IPs.

        Abrol teaches the provision of UATIs to the mobile terminals (Page. 4, par. 0038;
Fig. 3, the mobiles are identified by UATIs in high data rate, HDR, networks).

        Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the
time the invention was made to implement the communication system as taught by
Manning and Chang by implementing the system with HDR wireless interface using
Unicast Access Terminal Identifiers in order to identify the corresponding mobile
because it would provide the system with the enhanced capability of connecting the MS
to a high data rate system through a first HDR radio access network and obtaining a
UATI from a first access network controller, thus assigning a temporary IMSI to the MS
in order to enable packet data to be routed to the PDSN, and therefore establishing the
R-P link with the PDSN.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) The invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6.   Claims 25-39, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Manning et al (Manning), Pat. No. 6580699.

Regarding claim 25, Manning discloses, a session controller for use in a wireless

communication network including a plurality of access network controllers, the session

controller comprising: memory to store session information associated with an access

terminal engaged in a communication session (col. 2, lines 1-14, the MSC or the VLR

may store session status information and controls communication between BSC and

mobile terminal); and a processor programmed to provide the session information to the

access network controllers responsive to session information requests from the access

network controllers (col. 2, lines 1-45, the MSC processes data call session

information).

Regarding claim 26, Manning discloses, wherein the access network controllers

generate a session information request responsive to the transfer of the access terminal

from a first access network controller to a second access network controller (col. 2, lines

1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 27, Manning discloses, wherein said session controller sends a cancellation request message to the first access network controller to initiate removal of session information associated with the access terminal stored at the first access network controller (col. 4, lines 30-44).

Regarding claim 28, Manning disclose, wherein the session controller, further stores in memory routing information indicating which of the plurality of access network controllers is currently identified with access terminal (col. 3-4, lines 50-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 29, Manning discloses, wherein the session controller updates the routing information in response to the transfer of the access terminal from the first access network controller to the second access network controller (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 30, Manning discloses, wherein the routing information comprises a routing tag for each one of the plurality of access network controllers, wherein the session controller sets said routing tag to indicate that a corresponding access network controller is currently identified with the access terminal and clears said routing tag to indicate that a corresponding access network controller is not currently identified with the access terminal (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 31, Manning discloses, wherein the session controller updates the routing information by setting the routing tag corresponding to the second access network controller (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 32, Manning disclose, wherein the session controller updates

the routing information by clearing the routing tag corresponding to the first access

network controller (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 33, Manning discloses, wherein the session controller updates

the routing information responsive to a session cancellation message from an access

network controller (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 34, Manning discloses, wherein the session controller sends a

session update message to one or more of the access network controllers if the session

controller detects that the access terminal is not currently identified with any one of the

plurality of access network controllers (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 35, Manning discloses, wherein the session controller is

programmed to redirect service requests received by a first access network controller

from a packet control function to a second access network controller (col. 2, lines 1-45;

col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 36, Manning disclose, wherein redirecting service requests sent

by the packet control function to a first access network controller comprises: receiving a

service request notification from said first access network controller; and sending a

connection setup request to the second access network controller, which is currently

identified with the access terminal by the session controller (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4,

lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 37, Manning discloses, wherein the session information

comprises data connection information associated with a data connection between the

access terminal and a packet control function in the wireless communication network (Manning, col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 38, Manning discloses, wherein the data connection information comprises IP address information and network identifier information associated with the access terminal (col. 2, lines 1-45; col. 3-4, lines 31-67, 1-37).

Regarding claim 39, Manning discloses, wherein the session information stored by the session controller conforms to the IS-856 HDR network standard (col. 3, lines 37-40, the system is based on CDMA2000, which in turn was developed, and is a 3G standard to include 1X components, CDMA2000 1X EV-DO).

Conclusion

7.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

| US Pub. No. 20010012279 to Haumont et al | Transmission of packets of data |
| US Pub. No. 20040105400 to Jean | Dormant control in packet data service |

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julio R. Perez whose telephone number is (571) 272-7846. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 - 4:00 PM.
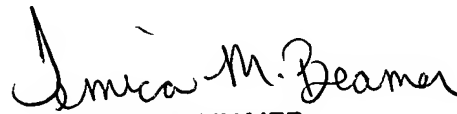
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph H. Feild can be reached on (571) 272- 4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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JP
6/12/05

TEMICA BEAMER
PRIMARY EXAMINER